

## Challoner & Mitchell

47 Government St.

## Jewelers

Everything Guaranteed

Headquarters for all kinds of fine jewelry and Sterling Silver.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

PHONE 675

## Perinet Champagne

Why not drink the best?

## HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## CRITICS!

See OUR method of laying a permanent PAVEMENT to success. We BLOCK all competition, and are laying a solid foundation with our prices. Comment on these:

Carlings Amber Ale, 2 Quarts 25c.  
Inest Scotch Pickles, 20c. Bottle.  
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, 35c. Bottle  
5 lb Pails Jam, 50c.  
Imperial Milk, 10c. Tin.

Morgan's Eastern Oysters always reliable.

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## Wm. JONES Auctioneer.

City Auction Mart,  
73 Yates Street

Furniture bought for cash. Special attention paid to residential sales.

Goods can be left at Auction Mart for private sale.

## MINING SHARES

FOR SALE

For closest quotations on

Rambler-Gariboo, Athabasca Van Ande, Dardanelles, Princess Maud, Waterloo, Noble Five, Rathmullen

Call or Write.

WANTED--All active stocks before selling call upon us or send particulars of your holdings by mail.

CUTHBERT & CO., Brokers,  
17 Trowace Ave., Telephone 683.

## Furniture

Works of Art, articles of Virtu, Linen, Books, Piano, Cutlery, etc., may be sent in to my sale rooms at any hour of the day to be included in our periodical sales, and upon which I will advance 75 per cent. of their value in cash. My first sale in the new rooms will be held in a few days. Furnished houses bought for cash if necessary. I am also prepared

To Store

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS

In any quantity.

H. CUTHBERT, Leading Auctioneer.  
Sale rooms, 37 and 39 Langley street, near Law Courts (100 feet from Government street), connected with general office, 17 Trowace avenue, by private telephone, Telephone No. 683. Largest experience in the province in conducting auction sales of high class furniture.

## A. W. More & Co.,

86 Government St. VICTORIA

SPUDS, \$1.15 buys 100 lbs. best Island potatoes on the market. We can guarantee them first-class cookers; just received, new carrots; feed your cattle high. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Tel. 413.

## THE DAWSON FIRE....

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Before concluding any arrangement for shipping your freight from Bennett to Dawson, please write or give us a call. By using our barges you can carry your freight for very much less than what steamboats would charge you. Two thousand tons were sent down to Dawson in our barges during the season of 1898 without loss or accident. Cattle shipped in this way arrive without loss of weight and in the best possible condition for making good beef. On your arrival at Dawson you have your own warehouse and if necessary your own dwelling, and you can move your goods when you are ready and not before. This may save you hundreds of dollars for teaming, storage, etc., while at the same time you run no risk from fire. Insurance en route on cargo may be effected at our office if you so desire. If you wish to make rapid time we will arrange a tow for you past the lakes.

Verify these facts before shipping your freight and it will save you money.

Lumber, boats and merchandise of all kinds constantly on hand at our mills at Bennett Lake.

## Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.,

Head Office: Broad St. Victoria B.C.

## HIGH CLASS

## PRESTON'S & MERRILL'S BAKING POWDER. . .

Put up in 12 oz. and Medium (6 oz.) Tins.

YOUR GROCER KEEPS IT.

## R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENTS.

## Methylated Spirits for VAPOR BATHS.

\$2.00 PER GALLON J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort St.

## HOUDE'S Straight Cut Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

## B. Houde & Co. Quebec

Are Better than the Best.

Wholesale at B. C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

## Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp'n, Ltd.

LONDON, ENGLAND

## THE Special Sickness Contract

Is issued with any of the accident insurance policies of the "Ocean," and covers disability caused by Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Appendicitis, Meningitis, Diphtheria, Diabetes, Erysipelas, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Small Pox, Varicella, Tetanus (Lock Jaw), Measles, Scarlet Fever, Asiatic Cholera.

The Cheapest and Most Liberal Sickness Policy Issued.

Annual Premium \$10 for \$25 per Week Indemnity.

## Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents for British Columbia...

## Mining Shares

Rambler-Gariboo has advanced the last few days from 33 to 42; Waterloo from 8 1/2 to 11; Silver Bell from 4 to 8; Morrison from 12 to 18; Wonderful from 4 to 8.

The same opportunities are open to investors to-day, and to those who desire to invest in mining shares we recommend the following:

Noble Five at	21
Cariboo of Camp McKinlay	1.38
Waterloo	10%
Pontenoy	10%
Rathmullen	10%
Winnipeg	3%
Dardanelles	15
Van Ande	11
Evening Star	12
Republie	1.29
Morrison	18
Iron Colt	11
Jim Blaine	27
Lone Pine-Surprise	23

For correct quotations up to date on all B. C. mining stocks call at our office.

## A. W. MORE & CO.,

Stock Brokers  
86 Government Street.

## Van Ande Copper and Gold Co.

Purchasers and Smelters

OF COPPER AND COPPER-GOLD ORES

Works at Van Ande, Texada Island, B.C. Rates on application. Cash paid on settlement of assays.

## AUCTION

Wm. T. Hardaker, auctioneer, is instructed to sell at subrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,

Friday, Sept 8 at 2 p.m.

DESIRABLE

## Furniture and Effects

Particulars later.

WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

## Coming Westward.

The Finnish Colonists Will Probably Decide Upon British Columbia.

From Five to Ten Thousand Families Will Settle Here.

Obnoxious Laws Driving the Finns from Their Native Country.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—A Finnish delegation has been sent to America to select lands for a colony of between five and ten thousand families. The delegation will probably decide upon British Columbia along the Pacific Slope and Vancouver Island. A letter to this effect was received at New York from A. Borgstrom, Mr. Borgstrom, M. Zeilicans and C. Myrsten, constituting the delegation, have been travelling over Canada, the guests of the Canadian government. An agent of Finland Navigation Company says: "Thousands of Finns will come to America before the present year is out. Farms which used to sell five years ago for 25,000 marks are going to-day for 5,000 and less. The people want to be rid of their holdings, and as soon as the obnoxious changes in the Finnish constitution, which congress failed to sanction, are enforced, the Finns will be ready to quit their native country."

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Present Negotiations Are Only for a Temporary Arrangement.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The negotiations that are now in progress looking to a modus vivendi for the definition temporarily of a boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories are proceeding on the same lines as those which figured in the negotiations in which Mr. Choate took part. That is, the United States holds firmly to the contention that the village of Klondike shall be regarded as on the American side. No effort is being made to reach a permanent arrangement at present.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE GONE.

Only Men With Means Can Hope to do Well in Klondike.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Consul McCook at Dawson reports to the State Department under date of July 8, that no less than 2,000 persons have gone down the Yukon from that place within a month bound for the most part for the Cape Nome gold fields. He says "the poor man's chance, so far as this country is concerned, is gone."

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

## "Two Women in Klondike."

By Mary E. Hitchcock

"The book of the week."—New York Herald.

"An entertaining book."—Montreal Star.

"What people want to know is just what the life itself is like, and this Mrs. Hitchcock tells us."—Victoria Colonist.

"Full of fresh and fascinating interest; profusely illustrated."—Victoria Times.

Copies of the first edition, which is being rapidly exhausted, to be obtained only by subscription. Telephone or call at Dr. Reid Hotel, where subscription list is now open.

## FISHING TACKLE

Greenheart Rods; Scotch Flies; Reels, Lines, Casts, Nets, etc. All of Best English Manufacture

AT

## Fox's 78 Gov't St.

## ADRIET WITH MAD MAN.

Terrible Experience of the Survivors of the Norwegian Bark Brod.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 2.—The British steamer Woodruff, Capt. Milburn, which arrived from Hamburg to-day, reports that on August 31, when 230 miles south of Charleston, she picked up Maurice Anderson and Goodmund Thompson, survivors of the Norwegian bark Brod, wrecked August 15, off the coast. The Brod was bound from Florida to Buenos Ayres. Anderson is a raving maniac, and his companion is shockingly mutilated from bites of the crazed man. Thompson tells a dreadful story. The captain of the Brod and the seamen were swept overboard and lost in the West Indian hurricane. The mate and seven others put to sea on a raft made from decking. The raft parted soon after, and the mate and one man were separated from the others. The mate's companion was landed at Pha by the German steamer Stetena on August 22. He stated that the mate committed suicide. Of the six men on the other part of the raft, one became crazed and jumped into the sea; two others, exhausted from suffering, fell overboard and were lost; Anderson, Thompson and a German seaman drew lots as to which should be eaten, as none of them had had a mouthful of food since they took to the raft. The lot fell to the German. He was killed, and the blood was sucked from his veins by the two survivors. Soon after Anderson lost his reason, and savagely attacked his only companion. Thompson's breast and face were bitten in several places, pieces of good size being torn out.

## Accepts Inevitable

Transvaal Government Comes to Time and War Will be Averted.

Germans Still Looking for a Fight Between British and Boers.

The Government of the Father and Inclined to Side With England.

By Associated Press.

Pretoria, Sept. 2.—The reply of the Transvaal government to the Imperial government's last despatch has been received by Cunningham Greene, the British agent here. It is understood that the government is willing to meet the other side in a conference at Capetown, as suggested, and to explain the working of the new franchise law. The Transvaal government is also willing to receive the friendly suggestions of the Imperial government. A more hopeful feeling prevails here.

## GREAT STRIKE IS THREATENED

Shipowners Refuse to Recognize the Seamen's and Firemen's Union.

By Associated Press.

London, Sept. 2.—This country is apparently on the eve of a sailors' and firemen's strike that will paralyze commerce, yet so far the matter has received only passing notice in the British press, and has attracted practically no public interest. The trouble arose over a manifesto to the ship-owners of the Seamen's Union, inviting them to confer on the question of fixing a rate for firemen and sailors on steamers of 50, and for sailors on sailing ships of 44 monthly, a slight advance in the wages now paid at various British ports. The ship-owners utterly ignored the union, with the result that the latter have planned a strike at every port in the United Kingdom, to commence next Monday. Mr. Jos. Havellock Wilson, member of parliament for Middlesbrough, a Radical, but who was elected more particularly as a labor representative, has been addressing meetings at Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle and Glasgow. The stewards and cooks, it is said, have joined forces with the seamen, but the wage issued is not rather secondary to the recognition of the union by the ship-owners. An offer to negotiate by the latter would probably defer and possibly prevent the strike. The men claim that though the shipping trade has improved, the workers' condition has remained stationary. Already the force of the strike movement is beginning to be felt. Fearing that it would be unable to get a crew for the steamer Oceanic, on its regular sailing day, Monday, the White Star Line Steamship Company decided to have the men sign Thursday last, but the latter refused to do so. The owners of a deposit made by him in that institution. The suit is the first of the kind taken against the bank since it closed its doors a month ago yesterday and the question as to whether the privilege of ninety days granted banks, in which they can suspend payment before they can be put into liquidation, covers this is the point now to be brought up.

Edward Harncourt, a young Englishman, came here in March, 1897, and stopped for a few days and then left as supposed, for Dawson City. A year ago Mayor Prefontaine had word from the father of the young man but no trace could be found of him and he has not been heard of since. It now transpires that the young man has fallen heir to half a million dollars which awaits him in England.

George La Marche, ten years old, son of George La Marche, shoemaker, of Maisonneuve, when bathing in the river at Longue Pointe, went beyond his depth and was drowned.

Abraham Meyer, contractor, assigned with liabilities about \$20,000.

PASTOR DEAD.

Hanover, Sept. 2.—Rev. D. Duff, Presbyterian pastor, died at Cedarville yesterday.

A special line of tale and hanging lamps at very moderate prices.

Bros.

## NEWS OF MONTREAL

Action Commenced Against the Jacques Cartier Bank.

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Ex-Ald. Pierre Le Clere, sr., contracting plumber, has taken action through Messrs. Prefontaine, Achet and Perron for \$1,034.37 against the Jacques Cartier bank, to recover the amount of a deposit made by him in that institution. The suit is the first of the kind taken against the bank since it closed its doors a month ago yesterday and the question as to whether the privilege of ninety days granted banks, in which they can suspend payment before they can be put into liquidation, covers this is the point now to be brought up.

NEW PEAT FACTORY.

Barrie, Sept. 2.—(Special)—The Sincere Peat Fuel Company commenced to operate to-day. The new plant will proceed without delay to manufacture peat. The daily capacity of the machine is fifteen tons. The company has over a thousand tons of peat material ready for manufacturing. D. C. Campbell is in charge of the plant.

My friend, look here! You know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her; now, why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star Brandy.

## DARDANELLE CIGARETTES.

Silver Tips and Plain. The Finest Egyptian Blend.

15c. Per Packet.

## HARRY SALMON,

The Corner



## Long Day With Dreyfus.

Lot of Evidence Given Before  
the Court Martial  
Yesterday.

Witnesses Have Some Heated  
Discussions Over the  
Evidence.

By Associated Press.

Rome, Sept. 2.—The chief interest at the Dreyfus court martial today was in the evidence of Major Hartmann, who was on the stand when the court adjourned yesterday. There was a very large attendance, including many generals. The Major resumed his important deposition regarding artillery matters and the bordereau, indicating that the writer could not be Dreyfus. Witness wished to enter into the question of the Robin shell, but on Gen. Deloye objecting that the statement could only be made to the court in private.

In response to questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defence, and M. Demange, of counsel for the defence, Major Hartmann said any officer attending the Chalons camp could have obtained sufficient information to write the bordereau concerning troops and on Madagascar matters.

M. Labori then recalled General Mercier's attack on Captain Freydetter, and the latter's declaration that the secret dossier communicated to the court martial of 1894 contained a document concerning a shell, for which General Mercier called the Captain a liar. Major Hartmann affirmed to-day that it was quite possible that the particulars about a certain shell should have leaked out in 1894.

An interesting confrontation between General Deloye and Major Hartmann followed, the General declaring he did not believe the Major was keeping strictly to the truth. Deloye then proceeded to point out to what he said were inaccuracies in Major Hartmann's testimony.

The Major replied that if the general tone of his evidence was admitted to be true, it was difficult for the details not to be true also. He therefore asked General Deloye to be more explicit.

The General reiterated that Dreyfus could have obtained the information from officers with a special knowledge who had imparted it unconsciously during the course of conversation.

The Major pointed out that this could hardly have happened if the case of Dreyfus, as it was shown throughout the trial that it was sufficient for any person to have been in touch with Dreyfus for that person to remember what had passed between him and the prisoner. The witness did not doubt that if an artillery officer had been asked for information by Dreyfus he would have come forward to say so. Major Hartmann asked if the general department was on his testimony. Major Hartmann asked if the general department was on his testimony.

General Deloye replied: "There have been many inquiries into many leakages but the artillery department never inquired into them. In regard to Dreyfus it was asked to do so and supplied information, but that is all."

Major Hartmann retorted that he was surprised that when an officer was accused of the most abominable crime of treason, it was not thought necessary to open an inquiry with the view of proving him guilty or innocent.

General Deloye—Paradise me, I said there was no inquiry. But let us understand one another. I meant no inquiry upon the part of the artillery department.

Replying to Col. Jonaste, Gen. Deloye said he had made an inquiry at the bordereau relating to the Robin shell and Robin at that time declared Dreyfus had never asked him for information except once when he asked how the spindles could be made to work faster.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Deloye said he regarded himself solely as an expert, and therefore only had to construe the possibility of the prisoner being guilty, without saying whether he thought him innocent or guilty.

M. Labori asked him if he would undertake the responsibility of commenting on the terms of the bordereau.

The General replied that it was not within his province, and that it was not for him to express an opinion on evidence or arguments. He desired to remain on scientific grounds. He merely declared that the impossibilities urged by Dreyfus did not exist.

At this stage of the proceedings there was an animated discussion between General Deloye and M. Labori, who closely questioned the director of artillery.

M. Labori—Can General Deloye say anything in regard to the importance of documents, the traitors, particularly the writer of the bordereau, may have delivered?

General Deloye—Don't ask me. Don't ask (Great excitement). There is sufficient evidence in the bordereau that the traitor is a master hand. He knows the importance of the documents he is delivering. The information has the value of official documents. It is like notes of the Bank of France. The information was accepted as pure gold. When I read the bordereau I was shocked.

M. Labori—How does General Deloye explain the words in the bordereau, "Some interesting information?"

"Great Heavens, yes, it was interesting information. Information affecting the covering of troops; why it was of the greatest value."

Counsel asked Major Hartmann to give an opinion on this point, and the Major pointed out that even the writer of the bordereau was a "master hand" and a "borderline" man, for he was ignorant of artillery matters, for if he referred to the hydraulic brake of the 120-gun, he was communicating matters long known, while if he referred to the 120-short gun, the expression was not correct.

When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner rose, and holding a paper in his hand, said:

"General Deloye has said that the artillery department placed firing manuals at the disposal of the second bureau. The bordereau, in announcing the despatch of this manual, states that it has been placed at the disposal of the probationary officers. There is here an important inaccuracy. The probationers of the headquarters staff never attended these firing trials. I believe it is the staff who are permanent positions on the staff who are permanent. I see on the margin the names of such officers."

General Deloye, in reply, said that the error must have been made in the second bureau, and not in the artillery department. General Mercier then re-appeared in

the witness box and attempted to refute Major Hartmann's arguments.

General Deloye said: "I beg the court to allow me to say that in an army liable to find itself confronted by the enemy, there is need of cohesion. Consequently all the officers of France must march hand in hand, as brethren. Coming here as the representative of the Ministry of War, I beg the court to allow me to say to one of our comrades who has risen from the ranks that these opinions are not ours. I think it was necessary to say so."

After a brief discussion between General Mercier, General Deloye and Maj. Hartmann on the German expression used to designate hydraulic brake, the trio returned to their seats.

M. Louis Havet, a member of the Institute and professor of the College of France, said the conclusions he had reached after an examination of the bordereau, from the standpoint of grammar, terminology, vocabulary and syntax, enabled him to definitely declare it was absolutely impossible for the bordereau to be the work of Dreyfus, but he added, it was certainly not the work of Esterhazy, who used tracing paper.

M. Labori pointed out that during Picquart's investigations, while urging caution, Gen. Gonz never mentioned the alleged confessions of Dreyfus. Gen. Gonz tried to explain this by saying he advised Picquart to separate the two cases, saying Dreyfus had been convicted and he could not reopen the question of his guilt or innocence.

Gen. Gonz then said that he ought to investigate whether there were other traitors. Referring to the correspondence with Picquart, Gen. Gonz said: "When a man intends to publish another's letters, he asks what the writer's meaning was. This is but fair. But, without doing so, Picquart handed my letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner. Without my knowledge or consent the letters have been discussed everywhere and have been published in a book which can be found at every bookseller's, entitled 'Gonz Pilate.'"

M. Labori—Was not the bordereau in conjunction with the Petit Bleu, the basis of Picquart's belief in Esterhazy's guilt?

Gen. Gonz—I said to Picquart: 'Don't let us trouble about handwritings at present.'"

M. Labori—How could the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases be separated when both were based on a common document?

Gen. Gonz—Because at that time Dreyfus had been convicted and the bordereau was ascribed to him.

M. Labori—Was it not possible to reconsider an error?

Gen. Gonz—There was nothing to prove to me that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—Will Gen. Gonz repeat what Col. Picquart told him concerning the conclusions of M. Bertillon?

Gen. Gonz—I was not acquainted with M. Bertillon's conclusions, but Picquart seems to exaggerate them.

At M. Labori's suggestion Col. Picquart was recalled and said: "In a brief letter which I wrote Gen. Gonz in regard to M. Bertillon's conclusions, and the best proof that I did not wish to exaggerate them is the fact that I asked Gen. Gonz to order a supplementary inquiry."

Col. Jonaste—In what form did M. Bertillon communicate the result of his examinations?

Col. Picquart—Verbally on two occasions. As regards to Gen. Gonz's letters, I handed them to a lawyer when I understood that I was the object of an abominable intrigue and when I received from my former subordinate Henry, while in the United States, a threatening letter which had been forwarded with the assent of Generals Gonz and Deboisdefre. If this letter was published I cannot be held responsible for it. (Great excitement.)

General Gonz maintained that the Henry letter was written without his consent, and in reply to an insolent letter from Picquart.

Colonel Picquart remarked that he brought the secret dossier to General Gonz simultaneously with the bordereau, and that the General, consequently, was in a position to judge of the probabilities of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Labori asked General Mercier if he knew of the plot hatched against Picquart, and if he knew that letters addressed to Picquart at Turin were opened at the war office, and the General admitted that a letter was opened in the intelligence department in November, 1894, and that Picquart's letters were only opened when they looked suspicious.

Colonel Picquart retorted that it was curious his opened letters afterwards reached him without a sign of having been tampered with.

M. Labori pointed out that the Sherazade letter, which was genuine, was forwarded to Colonel Picquart, having been opened, while the "Speranza" letter was retained. The latter could, therefore, be regarded as the work of the forger.

Gen. Gonz retorted in November, 1894, upon the fact that it was necessary that the intelligence department should know the act of Col. Picquart, who had been removed on account of his conduct.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonz think the Henry forgery was the result of a plot against Col. Picquart?

Gen. Gonz said he thought the forgery was an unfortunate proceeding. He would have prevented it if he had been consulted. But he did not believe there was a plot against Picquart. He merely desired to have fresh proof against Dreyfus, though fresh proof was not really required as the diplomatic dossier contained ample proofs.

Labori protested against such a statement and asked which document of the dossier implicated Dreyfus.

Col. Jonaste would not allow these questions.

General Gonz declared the petit bleu already had traces of erasure before it was first photographed.

This M. Labori vigorously denied, and asked that the evidence of experts proving contrary should be read.

General Gonz appeared on the scene and amid the keenest attention of all described the forgery proceedings against Picquart resulting from his, the witnesses, discovery that erasures had been made in the Petit Bleu.

M. Labori declared that he merely wished to show the erasures could not be ascribed to Picquart, and therefore they ought not to have formed the basis of a prosecution against him. Then counsel again asked that the expert evidence on the subject be read and Col. Jonaste promised it should be read on Monday.

Upon three occasions M. Demange asked Gen. Gonz to explain why Picquart, on seeing the petit bleu proposed to lay a trap for Esterhazy unless the petit bleu was addressed to Esterhazy. But counsel made no reply until Gen. Gonz came to the rescue and said that Esterhazy was coming to Paris in his case and if sent a decoy letter Esterhazy would have appeared to come in response whether he had done so in reality or not.

M. Labori declared this was untrue, and Picquart maintained that his conduct throughout was perfectly straightforward.

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the witness box and attempted to refute Major Hartmann's arguments.

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M. Labori declared this was untrue, and Picquart maintained that his conduct throughout was perfectly straightforward.

General Mercier then re-appeared in

the witness box and attempted to refute Major Hartmann's arguments.

General Deloye said: "I beg the court to allow me to say that in an army liable to find itself confronted by the enemy, there is need of cohesion. Consequently all the officers of France must march hand in hand, as brethren. Coming here as the representative of the Ministry of War, I beg the court to allow me to say to one of our comrades who has risen from the ranks that these opinions are not ours. I think it was necessary to say so."

After a brief discussion between General Mercier, General Deloye and Maj. Hartmann on the German expression used to designate hydraulic brake, the trio returned to their seats.

M. Louis Havet, a member of the Institute and professor of the College of France, said the conclusions he had reached after an examination of the bordereau, from the standpoint of grammar, terminology, vocabulary and syntax, enabled him to definitely declare it was absolutely impossible for the bordereau to be the work of Dreyfus, but he added, it was certainly not the work of Esterhazy, who used tracing paper.

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Gen. Gonz then said that he ought to investigate whether there were other traitors. Referring to the correspondence with Picquart, Gen. Gonz said: "When a man intends to publish another's letters, he asks what the writer's meaning was. This is but fair. But, without doing so, Picquart handed my letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner. Without my knowledge or consent the letters have been discussed everywhere and have been published in a book which can be found at every bookseller's, entitled 'Gonz Pilate.'"

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Col. Jonaste—In what form did M. Bertillon communicate the result of his examinations?

Col. Picquart—Verbally on two occasions. As regards to Gen. Gonz's letters, I handed them to a lawyer when I understood that I was the object of an abominable intrigue and when I received from my former subordinate Henry, while in the United States, a threatening letter which had been forwarded with the assent of Generals Gonz and Deboisdefre. If this letter was published I cannot be held responsible for it. (Great excitement.)

General Gonz maintained that the Henry letter was written without his consent, and in reply to an insolent letter from Picquart.

Colonel Picquart remarked that he brought the secret dossier to General Gonz simultaneously with the bordereau, and that the General, consequently, was in a position to judge of the probabilities of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Labori asked General Mercier if he knew of the plot hatched against Picquart, and if he knew that letters addressed to Picquart at Turin were opened at the war office, and the General admitted that a letter was opened in the intelligence department in November, 1894, and that Picquart's letters were only opened when they looked suspicious.

Colonel Picquart retorted that it was curious his opened letters afterwards reached him without a sign of having been tampered with.

M. Labori pointed out that the Sherazade letter, which was genuine, was forwarded to Colonel Picquart, having been opened, while the "Speranza" letter was retained. The latter could, therefore, be regarded as the work of the forger.

Gen. Gonz retorted in November, 1894, upon the fact that it was necessary that the intelligence department should know the act of Col. Picquart, who had been removed on account of his conduct.

M. Labori—Does Gen. Gonz think the Henry forgery was the result of a plot against Col. Picquart?

Gen. Gonz said he thought the forgery was an unfortunate proceeding. He would have prevented it if he had been consulted. But he did not believe there was a plot against Picquart. He merely desired to have fresh proof against Dreyfus, though fresh proof was not really required as the diplomatic dossier contained ample proofs.

Labori protested against such a statement and asked which document of the dossier implicated Dreyfus.

Col. Jonaste would not allow these questions.

General Gonz declared the petit bleu already had traces of erasure before it was first photographed.

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## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1899.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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## NEED FOR ACTION.

We very greatly doubt the expediency of Mr. W. B. McInnes, complying with the appeal which the Globe makes to him. In common with our contemporary we desire to see a change of government brought about at the earliest possible day, but would regret very much to see any needless strain put upon constitutional usage, which is the only guarantee the people have that responsible government can be maintained. We concede the logic of the position that, if there was sufficient evidence to satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor to conclude that Mr. Turner had lost the confidence of the house, there is more than sufficient to show that Mr. Semlin has also lost it; but as we deprecated the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of the power to anticipate the action of the legislature then, so we do not urge him to do so now. If he should see fit to do so, it would not lie in the mouths of his present advisers or their supporters to object, and doubtless public opinion would sustain him, in view of the unfortunate condition of affairs in the province.

There is one matter which can hardly escape much longer the official notice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that is the charge against Mr. Cotton. Mr. Cotton is a member of His Honor's "official family" as it has been termed and regard for the safety of administration of public affairs and public confidence therein will surely before long compel him to insist upon the fullest and most public explanation of the charge of falsification of the records or else upon receiving the resignation of Mr. Cotton. This would be a perfectly constitutional course, and if some action of this kind is not taken soon the public will become very impatient. If any evil results should hereafter befall the province through deliberate falsifications of the records of the executive council by any one, it will be very difficult for His Honor to justify to himself or the public any omission to take cognizance of this grave charge preferred by Mr. Martin. We repeat what has been said in these columns already that it is not so much the guilt or innocence of Mr. Cotton with which we are concerned, but that public opinion should not be debased by having it go abroad that a minister of the Crown may be charged with the deliberate falsification of the records of the executive council, and yet be permitted to remain in receipt of the whole revenue of the province and in charge of their disbursements also.

## HACK STANDS.

We suppose hack stands are necessary in a city like Victoria and that it would not be reasonable to insist that hacks should be compelled to keep moving all the time when on the street. Admitting the necessity for the stands, we think it will also be admitted that the business centre of the city is not so large that it makes any particular difference to any one desiring to use the hacks where they are located. The great objection to hack stands, as they exist in Victoria, is the stench arising from them. When the matter was under discussion before, the Colonist insisted that the hackmen should be provided with the necessary facilities by the city and should be compelled to keep the stands clean by eliciting them thoroughly at least once a day. This has not been done. The plan which the city council seems disposed to adopt and which will be before that body on Monday night leaves available for the use of the hackmen Broad street, which is not a broad street at all and passes along one side of the largest hotel in the city; View street which passes before the door of the same hotel, the block on Fort street between

Government and Langley and that on Yates street between Government and Langley. We think serious objection will be taken to the permission proposed to be accorded hackmen to stand on the streets named. We dissent from the notion that a hack stand ought to be right under every body's nose.

By far the better plan would be to select some place, prepare it properly for the purpose and compel the hacks to occupy it. What serious objection can be urged against devoting Fort street between Langley and Wharf to the hacks and Langley street from Bastion to Courtney? There are few residences here and comparatively few buildings of any kind. Fort street and Courtney street have a natural slope towards Wharf and the whole section can be easily sluiced and kept clean. It is convenient enough to business. If any other part of the city is selected, surely the council will see the necessity of properly preparing the surface and providing means for keeping it clean. Why should a hack stand in the open air, with plenty of fresh water available, be any more offensive than a decently kept stable? Mr. Darling, the originator of what used to be called "gilt-edged butter," was accustomed to say that he would not buy butter from a man who did not keep his stable as sweet smelling as a dining room.

## CHRISTIANITY.

Last Sunday the Colonist spoke of the small and apparently unimportant beginning of Christianity and the vast influence which it has attained. The scientific method might well be applied to investigating this marvellous development. The facts are known to every one. About them there can be no dispute. The change from that tragic night in Jerusalem when the disciples were scattered and the most belligerent of them all was denying with oaths that he ever knew Jesus of Nazareth, to the present day, when the followers of this same Jesus are numbered by millions and are the ruling people in the world, is so great that the imagination cannot grasp it. The fact is worth pondering over and bringing home to every one's mind even at the risk of repetition of what may be thought to be trite.

When artists wish to portray Jesus, deserted by all and left to face alone the anger of the priests and the cruelty of the Roman government, they are careful to surround his head with a halo, so as to make his divinity apparent. This may be very well now, but it ought to be borne in mind that the bystanders saw no halo. Some of them saw in him a good friend whose cause it was both dangerous and hopeless to espouse; others saw in him one whose teachings endangered their influence with the people; others, like Pilate, thought him a harmless enthusiast. "I find in him no harm at all," said the young Roman governor. No one thought anything about his being inspired with even a spark of divinity. The occasion seemed ripe to make a little sport at his expense. So he was dressed up like a mock king, and it was thought so funny that Pilate and Herod, who had been bitter enemies, became good friends over it. Pilate saw a good chance to teach the conquered Jews a lesson, and when the Crucifixion took place he put an inscription over Jesus, which read: "This is the King of the Jews." This did not please the Jewish authorities. They did not like to have such a person dubbed with such a title, and they protested to Pilate that what ought to have been written was: "He saith 'I am King of the Jews.'" But Pilate wanted to drive home the lesson of Roman supremacy by carrying out the joke begun between him and Herod, and so he ordered the inscription to stand. You may search the whole tragic story of the Crucifixion from beginning to end, and you will find no suggestion of a halo in it, except at the very climax, when the voice of the dying Jesus breathed out that noblest of all prayers: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." Get this thought firmly into your mind: That you never saw a tramp preacher on the streets more utterly insignificant in the popular mind in comparison with the proudest government of the day than Jesus of Nazareth was, so far as outward appearance went, when compared with the institutions which had brought about his death. When he exclaimed, with a loud cry, as the narrative says, "It is finished," those who heard him might be well excused for believing that his career and everything associated with it were ended in absolute annihilation. This is the first great fact to get hold of in applying the scientific method of inquiry to the nature of Christianity.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of what Christianity is to-day. It is the greatest force now working for the betterment of humanity. It has changed the terrible barbarians of the North, of whom mention was made in these columns a few Sundays ago, from the most cruel and bloodthirsty monsters to the modern Anglo-Saxon. The institutions of mercy and education which are due to its influence are innumerable. It is recognized as a vital force moulding the lives of individuals and the policy of communities and nations. This is the second great fact to be kept in mind.

Now what we want is a working hypothesis to account for the tremendous change. Are we not right in saying that the man who explains it by saying it is due to a delusion writes himself down as unworthy of notice? It is easier to accept the theories of the most superstitious and ignorant plantation preacher than the pretensions of the alleged wisdom that would so dispose of the force which energizes Christianity. We do not propose to suggest the working hypothesis, but to leave this to each

reader. Here we have something which is doing more for the amelioration of the condition of mankind than any other influence that has been known. It is so potent that it is overcoming the world; it suits the needs of the monarch on his throne endeavoring to promote the happiness of millions; it meets the wants of the poorest peasant in his hovel, fighting the battle of life under the most adverse circumstances. It is a good thing in life; it is a comfort in "the hour and article of death;" it transforms men in their very natures; if its central principle were given full scope and the doctrine of love became universally accepted this world would become a paradise. These are ascertained facts. They are just as well established as any fact in the world of matter. Think out for yourself a working hypothesis that will account for them. Do not be misled or attracted by mere names. Search for the explanation; that is, some explanation which commends itself to your candid judgment. Perhaps when you have found one you will think it ridiculously simple, too simple to be worthy of being called divine, but remember also that the divine is nearer us than most of us realize. "No man hath seen God at any time," said one of the older teachers. Every person in Victoria has watched the sunset tints on the snow-capped mountains, softer in color than infant's cheek or the mysterious tinges in the heart of a rose. These colors are due to the rays of an orb, whose full glare we cannot look upon, reflected back from crags and glaciers in the realm of eternal winter. The ineffable glory of the Divine is too great for human intelligence to grasp. We need to see it in reflection. Perhaps this thought may help to the discovery of the working hypothesis in question.

A case of triplets is reported from Port Angeles. How does this affect the ferry question?

It looks like peace in the Transvaal, which is a good thing in more ways than can be easily reckoned.

A man said another man had incorrectly reported an interview, and the Times had four leading editorials on the subject. A Minister of the Crown charged another Minister of the Crown with having deliberately falsified the records of the Executive Council, and the Times has not had a word to say about it. Why is this thus?

The Colonist has had the opportunity within a few days of getting the views of a number of persons in regard to the future of Atlin, and the consensus of opinion is that next year, under wiser legislation and administration than prevailed this year, the district will come to the front in splendid style and become a great permanent gold-producer.

The Times is laboring hard to prove that the ability to spell "gas" is a guarantee of safety in a coal mine. We sympathize with our contemporary in its task. A real educational test is one thing, but such a tom-fool performance as the new regulation contemplates is quite another. By the way, the Times has not expressed its opinion on the educational test suggested for members of the Executive Council.

A New York despatch reads as follows: "The Finnish delegation which has been sent to America to select lands for a colony of between 5,000 and 10,000 Finlanders, will decide upon British Columbia, along the Pacific Coast. A letter to this effect was received in New York to-day from A. Borgstrom, one of the delegation. The majority of the immigrants from Finland are young men who, to avoid being sent into Russia to serve in the army, are leaving the country." This is a very important and interesting piece of news and it will be a matter of profound satisfaction if it proves to be accurate.

The Colonist was favored by Mr. Higgins, M.P.P., with a call yesterday. Mr. Higgins thinks that it was unjust to refer to him in connection with the proceedings or lack of proceedings at the government caucus on Mr. Martin's charge against Mr. Cotton. He says that a pledge of secrecy was exacted from the members present. He added that if he were relieved of the pledge, it would soon be seen that he at least was not open to the charge of having been a consenting party to the smoothing over of this matter. We are sure most people will regret that Mr. Higgins thinks he ought to keep his mouth closed. His protest against what the Colonist said only serves to stimulate interest. Did Mr. Higgins sit silent when Mr. Martin hurled his charge at Mr. Cotton in the presence of the assembled party? We infer from his protest that he did not. We think we are justified in assuming that if the charge had been cleared up Mr. Higgins would have discovered a means of letting the public know that in this matter the members of the caucus were not in any way to blame. We have no apology to make to the member for Esquimalt. If an apology is due from any one it is from him to the public for having stimulated curiosity and then declined to satisfy it.

## ON EVERY BOTTLE

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## PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

According to the Canadian Patent Office Record for the month of June, 1899, 200 patents have been granted, four of which have passed through the Vancouver office, as follows: C. G. Garrison and A. Fitzsimmons, Vancouver, amalgamator; H. J. Painter and C. J. Turlon, Vancouver, insulator for fastening electric wires; J. M. Letson and F. W. Burpee, Vancouver, fish-cutting machine; E. W. Davis, Everett, Wash., sluice-box for gold saving. According to an abstract from the United States Patent Office Gazette for the week ending August 22, 1899, received by Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain, 450 patents were issued to citizens of that country; Austria-Hungary, 6; Canada, 7; France, 8; Great Britain, 10; Germany, 37; Italy, 2; New Zealand, 1; Russia, 1; South African Republic, 1; Sweden, 1; and Switzerland, 1. Of the above 164 were issued to manufacturing firms and others before the grants were made.



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## SLAUGHTER SALE.

300 doz. Sox at 8c. per pair, worth 20c.  
300 Mens' and Boys' Suits at Half Price.  
50 doz. Stylish Hats at \$1.60 worth \$2.75.

B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.,

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS  
97 JOHNSON STREET.

## MARINE INSURANCE

Dawson and all Northern Ports.

...Heisterman &amp; Co.

## VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Denison.]

Sunday, Sept. 3.	Monday, Sept. 4.
Time.	Time.
Height.	Height.
5:20 a.m. 4.2 feet.	9:00 a.m. 4.6 feet.
4:20 p.m. 8.5 feet.	5:00 p.m. 8.5 feet.
7:50 p.m. 7.2 feet.	8:20 p.m. 6.4 feet.
Mid 7.8 feet.	

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,  
I will take it—  
If you have none  
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Atlin Gold Nugget Oigars, big and small. Meiss &amp; Co.

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Hot lunch at the Manhattan from 11 a.m. to midnight.

The Garland will leave on Saturday at 5 p.m. for Port Arthur, instead of Sunday.

When you require sporting goods ring up Telephone 645. Henry Short &amp; Sons, 72 Douglas street.

No. 2 P. S. Drawing Book—Fresh supply just received. Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

You boil potatoes but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HONDl."

Prof. Gartner, B.A., vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters' block.

"All our fine teas require 25 minutes to infuse" was formerly the yarn on some grocers' bags. Times, teas and tastes have changed, and it is wonderful how easily and quickly a delicious cup of "HONDl" can be made. See directions on the packets.

For many years the medical profession and optical fraternity searched in vain for a remedy for cross-eyes, and it was only after a careful perusal of the matter by the most learned that favorable results were obtained by an operation. The undersigned is now rectifying the defect without pain or an operation. Dr. W. J. Harvey, F. O. M. C. I., 49 Government street.

Postponed indefinitely.—Owing to the children's concert to be given by Lieut. Dan Godfrey's band on Monday afternoon, the Labor Day picnic to Bazan park, Sidney, of the Centennial Methodist church, has been postponed indefinitely.

Don't forget that we are still at the old stand with a full line of pure drugs and toilet articles. Prescription work a specialty. Our motto is quality first and always. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

Library Returns.—From the City Library there were issued in the month of August 1916 volumes; to ladies 1028, to gentlemen 888. The greatest number issued in one day was 108; the average number 73. Thirty-eight new members have been added to the library; twenty-three ladies and fifteen gentlemen. There were added to the library shelves 301

## Electric Light

## Fittings and

ASSORTMENT OF SHADES

The finest in the province.

It pays to deal with a responsible firm.

HINTON &amp; CO.

65 Government Street.

## Victoria House...

82 YATES ST.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their past and liberal patronage and wish to remind them that we are now in our new store, formerly the "Yates Street Fire Hall"

G. A. RICHARDSON &amp; CO.

## Services For

## The Day

When and Where Victorians Will Attend Divine Worship To-Day.

Subjects Which Some of the Pastors Have Chosen For Discourses.

There are no special announcements for the city churches to-day, the services being of the regular character. At Christ Church cathedral Rev. Canon Beaumont will preach morning and evening, and the order of the musical services will be as follows:

**MORNING.**  
Voluntary—March Religious ..... Gounod  
Venite, Psalms for the day.  
Te Deum ..... Sir H. S. Oakley  
Benedictus ..... Dr. W. Croft  
Hymns ..... 2, 224, 520  
Kyrie ..... Mendelssohn  
Communion—La Meditatio ..... E. Thayer

**VESPERS.**  
Voluntary—Berceuse in D ..... W. Spinnery  
Pro. Hymn ..... 302  
Psalms for the day.  
Magnificat ..... Dr. Croft  
Nunc Dimittis ..... H. Percell  
Anthem—Hymn of Peace ..... G. C. Goward  
Solo, A. T. Goward

Hymns ..... 290, 230, 345  
Voluntary—Emmanuel ..... P. Rodney  
The services at St. Barnabas church are holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30; choral eucharist, 11; and choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical portion is as follows:

**MORNING.**  
Organ Prelude—"Jerusalem" ..... Adams  
Communion Service in G ..... Simper  
Hymns ..... 315, 290, 172  
Organ Postlude—"Benedictus in A" ..... Weber

**EVENING.**  
Organ Prelude—"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan  
Hymns ..... 193, 254, 63  
Organ Postlude—"March Solennelle" ..... G. Goward

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion, and evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. Percival Jenks, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

**MORNING.**  
Organ—"He Shall Feed His Flock" ..... Handel  
Hymns ..... 262, 322  
**EVENING.**  
Organ—Pastorale in G ..... Smart  
Hymns ..... 204, 428, 274  
Organ—"Mizpah" ..... Dr. Westbrooke

Rev. J. H. Sweet will conduct the services at the St. James, James Bay, and Rev. W. D. Barber those at St. Saviour's, Victoria West.

At the Centennial Methodist church, George Road, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Barclough, B.A., will preach both morning and evening, commencing in the morning a series of sermons on the Disciples, and continuing the five minutes' sermons to the children. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service, and Rev. Dr. Large will sing during the evening service.

Rev. J. C. Speer will preach both morning and evening at the Metropolitan church and at the close of the evening service the rite of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. Having returned from the East, Rev. J. D. P. Knox will conduct all the services at the Victoria West church, and services will also be held in the James Bay church, the subject of the evening service being "The Land of Strangers," the second of a series on the Prodigal Son. Rev. J. C. Speer will speak at the Herald street mission at 8:30 p.m., and in all the churches Sunday school and Bible class will be held at 2:30.

Services will be held in the First Congregational church, morning at 11, evening at 7 p.m., will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, in the evening. The subject in the evening will be the "Sermon of a Robin." The communion of the Lord's Supper will be held after the morning service.

Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach both morning and evening in the Reformed Episcopal church.

Rev. J. G. Hastings, B.A., will preach at both services at Emmanuel Baptist church, the subject for his morning sermon being "The Primitive Life," and for the evening "Teach All Nations." At the evening service several adherents will be baptized. The services at Calvary Baptist church will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Coombs. Sunday school and Bible class is held in connection with both churches at 2:30.

The services at the First Presbyterian church will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid. At the close of the morning service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the absence of Rev. W. Leslie Clay, a supply has been provided for St. Andrew's church, and at St. Paul's, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacInnes will officiate.

The regular morning and evening services will be held at St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral.

The order of the service at the Universal Brotherhood Hall, Broad street, at 8 p.m., follows:

Planoforte Solo—March Funebre ..... Beethoven  
Reading of the Aims and Objects of the Universal Brotherhood.  
Reading from one of the Sacred Books of the World.  
Address—"Two Sides to Everything."  
Violin Solo—Les Adieux ..... G. G. Goward  
Questions.  
Violin Solo—Cavatina ..... Raff

## PEMBERTON &amp; SON,

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR—

Sun Fire Office; North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.; British America Assurance Co.; Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Farming property for sale on easy terms throughout the Province; Money to loan on improved properties at very low Rates.

40 FORT STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

## Labor Day Excursion

- - TO - -

## NANAIMO.

Under the Auspices of the Trades and Labor Council

Grand Parade—Lacrosse Match—Baseball—Championship Bicycle Meet—Etc.

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND IN ATTENDANCE:

Trains Leave E. &amp; N. Depot at 7:30 and 9:00 a.m.

Fare for the Round Trip, \$1.50  
Children under 12 years 75 cts.

## PLANS PREPARED.

Description of the Church to Be Erected By the Congregationalists.

In the homelike as well as graceful architecture of her churches Victoria is becoming quite notable among the cities of the Pacific Northwest. The disposition of church-goers here is apparently not to aim for pretentious structures and a massing of immense numbers of worshippers, but rather to secure neat, cozy and comfortable church homes, in which the family character of the congregations may be thoroughly preserved. This characteristic of the town is again to be noted in glancing at the plans prepared for the new home of the First Congregational brethren. They are but young in their organized life and work, but they have been active; and while but three or four years old as a body, they find themselves already in possession of an admirable site and hopeful (with reason) of seeing it crowned very speedily with an appropriate church building. The main structure is projected in the Gothic style, with a length of 60 feet and a width of 40, the walls being 16 feet high at the sides. An annex for Sunday school and lecture hall purposes, 20 by 40 in floor area, is also arranged for, besides a pastor's study and a primary class room—the 20x40 basement under the main building being set apart for heating, kitchen and store-room purposes. The matter of seating in the church has not yet been finally disposed of, but it is most probable that the pew system will be adopted. The total cost of the contemplated improvements will be about \$4,000, and nearly one-third of this has been promised by Mr. Evan Spicer, of London, and the mission societies. The site for the proposed building has a frontage on Pandora and Elizabeth streets of 109.4 feet, and on Cook street of 150. Its cost was \$2,100, towards which \$700 has been paid down. Subscriptions to the amount of \$550 are promised for payment during the present year, and the remaining \$850 it is expected will also be provided before the end of 1895. As soon as this is done the amounts promised by the societies will be forthcoming.

A Formal Commitment.—As had been anticipated when the hearing of the case was concluded Friday afternoon, Magistrate Hall yesterday committed for trial the case of E. A. Morris, which is to test the status of the nickel-in-the-slot machine in the province of British Columbia. The argument will be brought on at the earliest opportunity before one of the Supreme Court judges.

Work to Proceed.—In the event of the city council at its meeting to-morrow endorsing a resolution that will then be brought forward by Ald. Humphrey, the building inspector will receive instruction to have tenders immediately for the proposed addition to the city's electric light station. It is proposed to limit the time for receiving bids for this work to 4 p.m. of the 11th inst.

Clothing for the Police.—With an unusually limited number of tenders to select from, it is understood that the special committee of which Ald. Cameron is chairman, and Purchasing Agent Northcote, have agreed to order the police boots for the approaching winter season from James Maynard, while W. D. Kinaird will make the chief's and sergeants' suits, and Thomas & Grant the uniforms for the constables.

Fines for Frolicking.—Indians with hipoon chicken, acquired in fishing for the noble salmon, are at present celebrating not without a little thoroughness, both here and in New Westminster. The sequence is work for the police, and improved receipts in the court. Yesterday there were three dusky offenders before the magistrate, two of whom had been brought in drunk, and the third with a bottle of disturbance in his clothes. An even fifty dollars was collected in fines.

The Relatives Heard From.—What disposition will ultimately be made of the orphaned children of poor Gilchrist, of Craigflower road, still remains undecided, although Mrs. Gilchrist's relatives have been heard from. They were written to as soon as Mrs. Gilchrist's death and the husband's disappearance occurred, and yesterday brought a cablegram from Kirkcubright, Scotland, to Mr. Atkins, at whose home the little folk are being cared for temporarily. It was from the brother-in-law of Mrs. Gilchrist, Mr. Lees, and read: "Keep children; letter following."

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

## Canada's Best Dollar Shirt.

Elegance in a white shirt is useless unless there is comfort in it. Our dollar white shirt combines fine materials with perfect fit and finish. It is made by Tooke Bros., the largest manufacturers of white shirts in Canada; years of careful study and planning have been spent in its perfecting, and to-day it is acknowledged to be the best white shirt that money and skill can produce, and is advertised and sold for one dollar throughout Eastern Canada by Tooke Bros. in their own furnishing stores.

We handle these shirts exclusively and are selling them at Tooke Bros. Eastern price, \$1.00 each.

W. G. Cameron,

The Acknowledged Cheapest

Cash Clothier in Victoria.

55 Johnson Street.

## Do You Own A Piano?

If so, this advertisement will interest you. It describes the Angelus Orchestral, a new and wonderful invention that instantly converts any piano into a self-playing instrument. In every house where there is a piano the Angelus Orchestral is needed. It is the master key that unlocks the gates of melody for all. Can be seen and heard at

FLETCHER BROS.

Music Warerooms 93 Gov't St.

## A Hunter's Appetite

Requires little coaxing, but that is no reason why you should deprive yourself of all good things that help make outdoor lunch enjoyable. A veal or lamb pie such as we have ready for you to-day, will satisfy your craving for something good, and also make a substantial meal; 10 cents each.

D. R. POTTINGER'S

Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates Street between Government and Broad Sts

## DREYFUS

Is All Right

Three Remington Typewriters are being used officially at his trial. They'll take down some "rough" things, but they can stand it. It takes a good typewriter to write as fast as an excited Frenchman can talk, but the Remington will do it.

M. W. WAITT &amp; Co.

Local Dealers 60 Government St.

## Attractive New Goods Showing This Week

THE WESTSIDE is always pleased to announce the arrival of New Goods. Within the last week we have opened upwards of 80 cases of early Fall Arrivals, consisting of

New Table Linens.  
New Art Muslins,  
New Dress Goods,  
New Umbrellas,  
New Waterproofs,  
New Silks, etc.

Daily shipments will be added to the above.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

August 29, 1895.

## DO YOU TRAVEL?



We Import English Oak-tanned Leather Bags, the Strongest and Best Made. The Kit Bag is the correct Shape, we have it. Travelling Rugs in handsome Checks; also Shawl Straps; Golf and Yacht Caps and Tam O'Shanter in endless Variety

W. &amp; J. WILSON

83 Government St  
VICTORIA, B. C.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

Autumn Business is commencing in earnest and the New Goods are coming at just the proper time.

The First Arrivals Are

## MILLINERY

Some New Felt Hats

## DRESS GOODS

Pretty Autumn Stuffs.

The Millinery advance guard is here. Felt Walking Hats; Beautiful, Tasteful Affairs which give a glimpse of oncoming styles. See them, you are sure to become interested.

Venetians; Ladies' Clothes; Corde; Covert suitings in all the newest colorings. In Dress Goods we are showing the New Kitchener Blue.

## NEW WAIST SILKS.

Prettier than ever before.

The Fall numbers are coming in Beautiful Taffetas again bid for favor in prettier shades than ever.

## GANDIA

A new and stylish

Autumn stuff, wider than silk, looks like silk and wears better.  
25c a yard.

## Ladies' Umbrellas

Stylish, Close Rolling

Umbrellas that will read satisfactorily now, you require one soon, get it while the assortment is large.

## HENRY YOUNG &amp; CO.

## Boots at Cost

We must clear out. Everything in a few days. We have still some very good bargains.

## Old Country Shoe Store

86 YATES ST.

## Grand Central Hotel,

ASHGROVE, B. C.

Large, airy rooms; the only first-class hotel in town; sample room free.  
G. E. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

## LAKESIDE HOTEL

Cowichan Lake.

Summer resort of the Island. Noted for fly fishing. Stage leaves Duncan, E. & N. railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special tickets will be issued by E. & N. railway for Cowichan Lake, good for 15 days, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—\$5 return.

PRICE BROS., Props.

## Miss S. F. Smith, A. T. S. M.

Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music and Medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany.

## WILL RE-COMMENCE

Classes in } Planoforte Playing,  
Harmony } Theory of Music,  
Harmony }

Assisted by MISS E. E. VOGEL.

Certificated pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, Germany.

September 1st, 1895. 57 Fort Street

## HERE IT IS

The very latest and best of

## Cash Registers.

POSITIVELY THE BEST

at one quarter the cost of the old machines.

You are invited to call and examine it.

I. X. L. Old Post Office, Government Street

NOTICE  
GLASSES ADJUSTED.  
EYES TESTED FREE.  
F. O. FORT ST.



LEMP'S BEER

LEMP'S BEER

# LEMP'S BEER

The Famous "Extra Pale" Beer.

Can be Had at All Hotels and Restaurants  
and from Liquor Dealers Generally. . . .

ASK YOUR PURVEYOR FOR IT.

You may be told "There Are Others," but there isn't. Lemp's is THE BEST.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE  
**PITHER & LEISER, Victoria, B.C.**

LEMP'S BEER

LEMP'S BEER

LEMP'S BEER

LEMP'S BEER

## Labor Day

### At Home.

Concerts by Godfrey's Band Will  
Constitute Victoria's  
Celebration.

Programmes of Special Interest  
--Examples of Managerial  
Efficiency.

Victoria's celebration of Labor Day (to-morrow) will consist almost exclusively of hearing Godfrey's band. It is not a bad programme by any means, and so think the people of Tacoma who are coming over by the Ledger's excursion to-day, for almost all have announced their determination of remaining over for the Monday afternoon concert.

And thus by favoring Victoria with a return date, the veteran of British band-masters not only gives the citizens a musical treat at popular prices--in addition he gives the business created by several hundred holiday-making travellers remaining in the city.

In the Sound cities, Godfrey and his famous band have been received with all the predicted enthusiasm. At Seattle, the opera house--by far the largest building in the city--was literally packed with humanity for both matinee and evening concerts Friday, people being of necessity turned away at each. Tacoma saw an equally pronounced success yesterday.

And with no school for the little folks, a general holiday, the presence of the Tacoma excursionists, and the exceedingly low prices fixed for to-morrow's concert, it would seem that Victorians will have an excellent opportunity of learning just what the capacity of the spacious Drill hall is.

In connection with these return concerts it is to be noted that as there is no reserve of seats for either afternoon or evening, there will be no possibility of a crush at the doors such as occurred on Thursday night--for all can be admitted just as quickly as their tickets can be taken at the door, and they are then at liberty to take what seats they choose.

They may be given the word of advice, however, to purchase tickets during the day, and thereby avoid the pressure that is sure to be found about the box office. Concerning Thursday's concert, and the lonely complaint or two made with regard to the arrangements, it is only fair to say that the management adopted the only effectual way of avoiding confusion and discomfort by admitting the public only as fast as the force of twenty-five ushers could attend to their seating.

This feature, as well as every other detail of the managerial arrangements indeed impressed itself upon the band directors and others familiar with the mechanical difficulties in the way of accommodating large audiences, as approaching very near to perfection. Although there were four thousand people or thereabout in attendance at the evening concert, one has yet to hear of a seat being mixed, or of an accident of

even the most trifling description. The seats were easily reached, too, and each of the working staff appeared to know his duties and discharged them with quiet efficiency. In the advertising of the attraction the same thoroughness was evidenced, and it is but right that Manager Jamieson should receive a public acknowledgment of his success in these particulars.

Nor was Victoria alone indebted to him for an illustration of perfect and smooth working arrangements, the people of Vancouver being yet more astounded at the ease with which Mr. Jamieson had overcome the apparently unsurmountable obstacles to success in giving a concert at Brockton Point.

In the first place there was the lighting, without gas pipes or electric wires to depend upon; this was solved by the use of a first-class circus light system, although it would puzzle the best of the managers to say where such a plant might be secured at a few days' notice.

Next came the question of protecting the grounds from being run over with fencejumpers. This was looked after, and so effectually that the box office suffered little.

Lastly, and all the more appreciable as it was an act of thoughtfulness of which possibly no other manager in the Northwest would have been guilty--the avenue from the bridge to the enclosed grounds was by the time the people were leaving, lined with torch-bearers standing at lamp-post intervals, so that no one had to grope his way home in darkness.

It is by such acts as these that a caterer to the public makes a name, and Mr. Jamieson will no doubt reap the harvest later on.

For the reason that the children will play an important part in to-morrow's audience the programme has been framed with regard to their likes in the matter of music. Classical selections would not be understandable to the majority of little folk, and so light, catchy music has a large place on the list of numbers. It does not usurp the programme, however, as a glance will show:

CHILDREN'S CONCERT.  
March--"The Happy Hamburger" . . . . . Seidl  
Selection--"Reminiscences of England" . . . . . Godfrey  
Rag Time Cake Walk--"Georgia Camp-meeting" . . . . . Kerry Mills  
Canadian National Melody--"The Maple Leaf For Ever" . . . . . Godfrey  
Pleasant Solo--"The Wren" . . . . . Damare  
Mr. Rolfe.  
Mexican Serenade--"La Paloma" . . . . . Yradier  
Bassoon Solo--"Lucy Long" . . . . . Godfrey  
Mr. Stuart-Campbell.  
Valse--"Jolly Companions" . . . . . Vollstedt  
A party of students are at a ball, and on the clock striking four take their departure singing the tune of the waltz, when they are suddenly warned by the crowing of a rooster that it time to go to bed.  
For the farewell concert in the evening, the appended programme has been arranged:  
Overture--"Post and Passport" . . . . . Suppe  
Selection--"Cavalleria Rusticana" . . . . . Mascagni  
Waltz--"Mabel" . . . . . Dan Godfrey  
Flute Solo--"The Raggle" . . . . . Clinton  
Mr. Rolfe.  
Selection--"Reminiscences of Tosti" . . . . . Tosti  
With solo for Cornet, Mr. Kettlewell  
Clarinet, Mr. Stubbins, and Euphonium, Mr. Evans.  
Old Spanish Chant . . . . . Composed A.D. 1654  
Cornet Solo--"Serenade" . . . . . Schubert  
Mr. Kettlewell.  
Introduction and Act and Bridal Chorus  
"Lohengrin" (by request) . . . . . Wagner  
Sleigh Ride . . . . . Jullien  
1. The Invitation. 2. The Ride. 3. The Dance. 4. The Race Home.  
Patriotic Fantasia--"Abilene" . . . . . Baetens  
(On English, Irish and Scottish Melodies.)  
God Save the Queen.

## A Verdict

### of Drowning.

Coroner's Inquiry into Katie  
Bruno's Death Discloses  
No New Facts.

A Tragedy of Long Ago Brought  
Forcibly to Mind by her  
Sad Death.

At the City hall, a coroner's jury, composed of Messrs. T. G. Moody, jr., H. A. Lilley, Edward Geiger, William Wilby and A. Anderson, with L. Dickenson as foreman, yesterday heard the evidence that had been secured through the efforts of the police in the sad case of Kathryn Bruno, and returned the only verdict possible under the circumstances--that she had been "found drowned."

The testimony of the autopsy surgeon, Dr. R. L. Fraser, effectually established drowning as the only cause of death, disposed of all rumors as to the possibility of foul play, and was emphatically affirmative as to the fact of the dead girl's chastity. The few chapters in the pitiful story of her death were in effect as the Colonist told them yesterday, there being but one additional link in the chain, and this supplied by James Bland, the Supreme court usher. He had read in the Colonist's account of the tragedy the description of the girl's apparel, and

was able to connect the periods at which she left her mother's establishment at 2 o'clock and when she was noticed sitting by the waterside, at 4 or thereabouts. The one remaining doubt in the case had been as to whether or not she had had an appointment for the hour at which she started ostensibly for her sewing lesson. Mr. Bland was satisfied on viewing the body as he had been when reading the description in the Colonist, that it was Katie Bruno he had met crossing James Bay bridge alone at 2:30, as he was coming from his home in the Bay district, to town. It is therefore definitely established that no other person was cognizant of or associated with the poor girl's death. The funeral, it is expected, will take place to-morrow from 52 Pandora street at 7:45 a.m. from the R. C. cathedral later.

The sad case of Kathryn Bruno cannot but recall to the minds of old-timers a somewhat parallel tragedy of the long ago. One bright morning early in May in the year 1868 a young man who was enjoying a constitutional along the banks of Cadboro Bay discovered the body of a beautiful young woman rolling in the surf, at a spot near where the wharf now stands.

The body was still warm. Even the bright glow of health which mantled the cheeks in life was still there. A pretty bouquet of flowers pinned to the breast had not yet parted from its perfume. But the clothes were wet and sodden, and the long, dark hair, released from its fastenings by the action of the waves, strayed over the face of the corpse, for corpse it was, of a young lady named Lillie Booth, whose parents resided on the Esquimalt road, and who, madly in love with a gentleman far above her station in life, on finding her advances repulsed, had deliberately waded into the surf and drowned herself. A few incoherent passages scrawled on

note paper showed the suicidal state of mind of the deceased girl, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that although foolish, she was sinless. This sad event of the long ago is somewhat parallel to that of the poor child who drowned herself at the foot of Simcoe street on Thursday evening, although the motive is not apparent in this latter, as in the former case.

Report Denied.--Mr. Clarence J. McQuinn, Montreal, telegraphs as follows in regard to a report published in the Colonist's Grand Forks correspondence: "The report published in your issue of the 22nd ult. that I will shortly visit British Columbia with a view to a compromise with the miners was manufactured out of whole cloth. While our mines are closed down smelting charges are being reduced, and there is a probability of a repeal of the duty on lead, which would increase profit on every ton of ore in the mines from \$15 to \$20. The benefit we are deriving from the delay is, therefore, apparent."

A business man is not the most patient creature in the world. He cannot wait to hear any long-drawn-out story of the cause of his ailment. He doesn't care two straws about a fine spun theory of how he should treat himself. He may be predisposed to scrofula, or consumption. "But," he will tell you "has nothing to do with the case." He wants to be well. If he can be cured, write out a prescription and send in your bill. So, here's the first part of the prescription.

Dr. Price's Golden Medical Discovery is a microbe hunter and killer. Many persons of scrofulous blood, encourage the breaking out of unsightly sores, to prevent the disease going to the lungs. There is no need of this state of dread and discomfort. Purify the blood. It can be done. "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all consumptive cases, also of all other lingering bronchial, throat and lung diseases.

## USE Benson's Prepared Corn

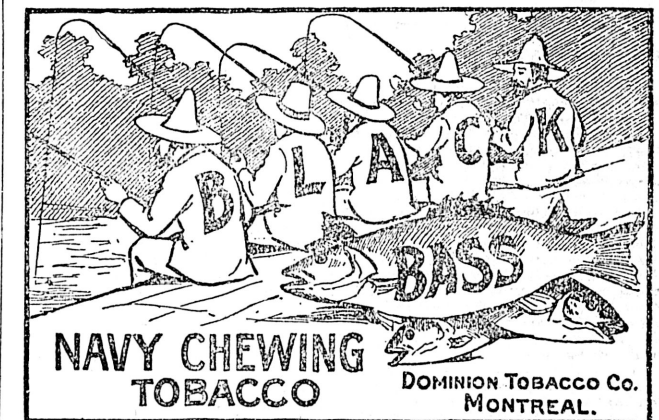
A standard of  
excellence for more  
than 40 years

(1 POUND PACKETS.)

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO'Y.

Montreal, Que. Sec.

Cardinal, Ontario



NAVY CHEWING  
TOBACCO

DOMINION TOBACCO CO.  
MONTREAL.

## Boys' Suits

...For Half Price.

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 Yates St cor Broad

## THOMAS EARLE

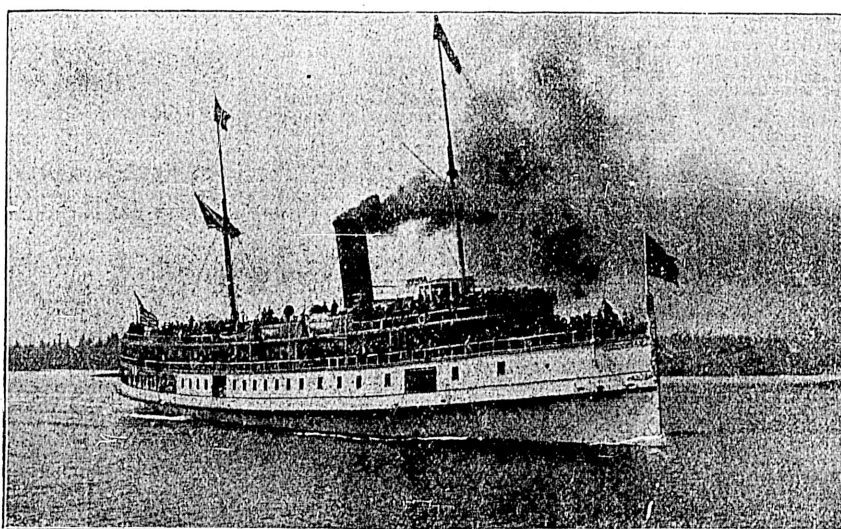
WHOLESALE GROCER  
and IMPORTER.

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Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

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of really delicious tea  
try Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

## The History Of Mining

Pages From the Records of  
Montana's Famous  
Camps.

Daring Deeds of Butte Pioneers  
in Troublesome Days of  
Old.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 26.—Butte has become the metropolis of Montana, and a city of prime importance. Johannesburg is the only other city on the globe of equal interest to the commercial and financial worlds. The life blood of the world's commerce being gold, to Johannesburg must be given the credit of supplying the most prolific golden stream that has ever flowed from the bosom of Mother Earth. Butte has enriched the nation, too, with hoards of gold and silver dug out of its hills, but it is vast copper deposits that give it its unique position. The ebb and flow of its copper production is watched in every metal and money centre on either continent. A Boer and English war would probably shut off for years the golden stream that now flows from South Africa, but such a catastrophe would not derange the commerce of the world half as much as would the result if the great copper mines of Butte were suddenly rendered barren and unproductive. Were the Butte mines to close down for six months there would be a copper famine in Europe and in America. Every industrial centre on the globe would be affected thereby to a revolutionary extent, for Butte produces almost 25 per cent. of the world's copper. Butte is, therefore, an industrial centre whose fortunes are entwined, not with those of Montana alone, but with the fortunes of the whole commercial and industrial world.

The story of its origin, its rise, its growth, and its wonderful development is not only of national but of world-wide interest, and the men who aided, guided or directed that development and shaped the destinies of Butte are not only of local but of international importance. And this story is embraced in a span of less than a quarter of a century. The story of the present city 25 years ago was a hamlet of wooden shacks and cabins, where perhaps 1,000 frontier folk had congregated. They had been drawn thither by the fame of Montana's gold fields, or in search of adventure, or perhaps to escape immunity for past misdeeds. Some of them had been hunters and trappers; a few had led a charmed life through the dangers and horrors of the Civil war, and others had been chasing the phantom of gold through the Rockies for a couple of decades, and were then delving for it in the sands of the mountain stream that rolled along the foothills of Butte. The nearest railroad was at Ogden, 400 miles away, and Montana's communication with the outside world was carried on through stages over roads where the brigand and the bandit were not unknown, or by means of those picturesque stern-wheel steamers of the Missouri, which have utterly disappeared before the iron horse of civilization. On the crests and slopes of the mountains overlooking Butte pine trees grew and flourished, and eagles built their nests. But the pioneers had discovered quartz lodes which showed traces of gold and silver, and from which they expected in time to reap a golden harvest. Charles Larabee had several locations on these lodes, but he would gladly at any time have exchanged any one of them for a cayuse and a saddle, or for a week's board. Chas. Warren and Miles Finlen were joint owners in another claim, now worth a fortune. The dual ownership did not suit either, so they shook dice to decide to whom it should belong. Finlen, with his Irish luck, won the mine, but had to pay for the drinks, and Warren, at that time, thought he had the best of the bargain. Then Marcus Daly, young, vigorous and aggressive, appeared upon the scene, and took hold of the Allice, a quartz silver lode above the rail, and began developing it for Walker Bros. of Salt Lake. Daly had the miners' instinct or genius, and even then, when but little more than 30 years old, had hardly a peer in experience of mines or ability in developing them. With his advent began the development of Butte's quartz mines. It was slow development at first, for transportation made rapid development impossible. In July, 1870, Chief Joseph was on the war-path with his Indian braves, and Dame Rumor foretold the destruction of the mining camp of Butte. Governor Pettis, who then ruled the sparsely settled territory, issued a call to arms, and every able-bodied man in Butte mustered in to fight the foe. The muster showed 300, filled with a valor and an enthusiasm not unworthy of that other 300 of deathless fame, who perished at Thermopylae. But our 300 of 1870 knew little of the trade of war. They were expert shots, fearless riders and valiant men, but Chief Joseph led a brave and well-disciplined band. Among the Butte volunteers was one veteran of the Civil war, whom fame credited with military genius and dauntless courage. This was Chas. S. Warren. He harangued the Butte battalion, bade them evoke order from chaos, and nominated W. A. Clark as major and chief. Warren's eloquence evoked the wildest enthusiasm, and shouts rent the air, echoing among the hillsides and disturbing the eagles in their eyrie. Major Clark was as innocent of war as poor Desdemona before Othello related to her the dangers he had passed. The Major, therefore, nominated Warren his chief of staff, and from that moment General Warren became virtual leader. Marshal Ber-

trand never worked for Napoleon with more zeal and success than Warren did under Major Clark to equip the Butte battalion, and put it in shape for a campaign against Chief Joseph. The horde was then marching through the Bitter Root valley, hastening towards the passes leading to Wyoming, where it hoped to join other Indian tribes. Warren soon had the battalion finely mounted, and an ambulance and a commissariat sufficient for an army corps. He had no money, but he issued warrants, signed: "C. S. Warren, Adjutant," and as he marched through the Deer Lodge valley the Warren warrants were exchanged with the ranchers for all the supplies and luxuries which the genial chief of staff believed necessary for his brave and patriotic troopers. Girard's liquor store, at Warm Springs, was looted from cellar to garret to fill the ambulance chests, and it is said that for a year after the expedition marched through the valley not a turkey, goose or chicken could be seen. Warren's troops had forcibly taken possession of everything living and dead that was edible or drinkable. Neither locusts nor Indians could have devoured the substance of the valley so completely, and all the consolation that the owners received was bundles of Warren warrants.

But the boys of the Butte battalion had a glorious time. Every evening beside their camp fires they enjoyed a bar-becue and toasted, in cups of Girard's "best," the major and his incomparable chief of staff. And he remembered that in that battalion were many men who have since become famous, if not illustrious. John Noyes was there, captain of one company, and James A. Talbott, captain of another. Alex. Johnstone commanded another company, and William McDermott was lieutenant to Captain Talbott. Patsie Clark, now of Spokane, married the lieutenant of sergeant, but his two brothers, Penny and Jim, were full privates. Captain Talbott's company became the vanguard and took possession of the pass in the Bitter Root mountains, through which Chief Joseph actually came ten days later. But before the rear guard could reach the pass an order was received from Governor and disband. It is twenty-three years since that order was issued, and General Warren has not yet recovered from the rage and indignation to which, in him at least, it gave rise. Had that order never been issued, to Warren would have gone the deathless fame which General John Gibbons achieved when two weeks later he encountered and annihilated Chief Joseph and his warriors at the sanguinary battle of the Big Hole. The return march of the battalion was attended by events that deserve to be chronicled by the pen of a Xenophon. Sports and banquets marked the scene of every bivouac and the line of march was marked for long by empty cans and bottles and the bones of cattle slaughtered for the barbecue.

For years the Warren warrants were bones of contention in politics and in the law courts, at they were finally settled, and to-day are at a premium as mementoes of the most famous expedition ever seen in the West. My muse feels to speculate on what would have happened had Chief Joseph burst through the passes and fallen upon the Clark and Warren troops. In that event, the history of many a Northwestern state would most likely have been different, for the men who formed that expedition have since then no small share in shaping the fortunes of Washington, Idaho and Montana and even of the province of British Columbia.

Those frontier folks who formed the pioneers of Butte were men of fine character and purpose, as those must ever be who are the precursors of advancing civilization. They were men who braved the dangers and privations of the wilderness and transformed it. There was no cant or humbug among such folks and even the parasites that chanced among them had outwardly to play the man.

Many of them have gone elsewhere. Charles Luttrell took \$5,000,000 which he made out of the Boston & Montana Company mines to the shores of Puget Sound and there he is engaged in the upbuilding of Fairhaven, one of the future cities of the Pacific Slope. General Warren has transferred his operations to British Columbia and the gold fields of Northwestern Oregon. Others have transplanted themselves from the mountain slopes of Butte to taste an old age of rest and ease in the orange groves of California or of Florida.

Some are chasing fortune anew amid the icy terrors of the Klondike, but others are still here—merchant princes, bankers or mining nabobs—who love to sit round cosy winter firesides and tell of the golden days of their youth, with its adventures and its poverty. W. A. Clark, whose military career has been sketched above, is now the toast of the senatorship of the great republic. He has built a palace by the Hudson at fabulous cost and is adorning it with art treasures fit only for the palaces of mighty monarchs.

I am not sure but Senator Clark today ranks among the very few wealthiest men on earth, for besides his enormous wealth in Butte he owns the United Verde of Arizona, apparently the most fabulously rich mine the world has ever known. The needy but sturdy pioneer who faced the wilderness a generation ago is now transformed into a Croesus, a senator, an art connoisseur, envied and courted for the power and influence which his boundless wealth bestows.

Marcus Daly is, of course, as he deserves to be, the mining king of Montana. His career is more dramatic than even W. T. Clark's and he has accomplished things stranger than the wildest dreams of the romancer. He is the head of the great copper combine which is contriving to amalgamate all the mines of Butte into one colossal concern. This is a consummation which, from an economic standpoint, is eminently desirable. If Marcus Daly winds up his mining career by effecting this vast amalgamation, he will crown his career by an achievement of vast importance to the industrial world. But I am not at all certain that it will be given him to effect

this achievement. He is showing signs of age. The constitution of his youth is weakening under the strain that has rested on it for a generation or more. The eye is as clear and the brain as active as ever, but I can detect in Mr. Daly a longing for repose. In his heart he is yearning for rest in the bosom of his family, amid his parks, his gardens, his groves, his cattle, his horses and his dogs. Fortune has rained upon him honor and boundless wealth and given him a peerless wife, daughters that are good and beautiful and a son that promises to be like his father, a king amongst men. Who can blame him if he longs to be with that family in the beautiful home which he has built him in that valley overshadowed by the peaks of the mighty Bitter Root mountain? A half a century of toil, of labor and of great achievements deserves the reward such as awaits Marcus Daly in the bosom of his family in his ideal home in the shadow of the Rocky mountains, and that is why I think Mr. Daly will not crown his career by the achievement of merging into one all the mines of this marvellous mining camp of Butte. This will undoubtedly be accomplished, but its accomplishment needs more years and vigor and youth and strength than Mr. Daly now has at his disposal. Still he is a man of many sides and capable in the future, as in the past, of achieving the impossible. In my next letter I shall deal with this proposed amalgamation from an economic, a business and a political standpoint.

P. A. O'FARRELL.

DREYFUS.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man With the Hoe," and Other Poems.  
(Published from McClure's Magazine for September by permission of the S. S. McClure Company.)

I.  
A man stood stilled: France was one Alp or hate,  
Pressing upon him with the whole world's weight,  
In all the circle of the ancient sun  
There was no voice to speak for him—not one.

II.  
In all the world of men there was no sound  
But of a sword flung broken to the ground.  
Hell laughed its little hour; and then, behold,  
How, one by one, the guarded gates unfold!

Swiftly a sword by Unseen Forces hurled,  
And now a man rising against the world!

III.  
Oh, import deep as life is, deep as time!  
There is a Something sacred and sublime  
Moving behind the world, beyond our ken,  
Weighing the stars, weighing the deeds of men.  
Take heart, O soul of sorrow, and be strong!  
There is One greater than the whole world's wrong.  
Be hushed before the high, Benignant Power  
That moves wool-shod through sepulchre and tower.  
No truth so low but He will give it crown;  
No wrong so high but He will hurl it down.  
Oh, men that forge the fetter, it is vain:  
There is a Still Hand stronger than your chain.  
'Tis no avail to bargain, sneer, and nod,  
And shrug the shoulder for reply to God.

NOAH AND THE FLOOD.

The Deluge Necessary to Prevent the  
Over-population of the  
Earth.

Salvation (Organ of Christianized Jews).  
The building of the ark proves that the family of Noah must have possessed and transmitted a large inheritance of knowledge and skill in arts that were common to men before the flood. The magnitude and seaworthy great of that antediluvian marine architecture—not less than 600 feet in length and 100 in breadth, and with its three decks, at least 60 feet in depth—is a conclusive testimony to a proficiency in the arts such as we should expect from the immense advantage at which men worked who had hundreds of years in which to accumulate skill, experience and methods, instead of dropping their life work as soon as well begun, like the artisans and engineers of the present day.

With lives ten times as long and vigorous as ours, how long would it have taken the antediluvians to fill up the Eastern hemisphere, or both hemispheres? Allowing them the 1656 years of Moses' chronology for a maximum, we shall stand aghast at our own figures if we take the smallest conjectural ratio of increase in computing the population engendered by the deluge. At only three times the postdiluvian rate, or 4.5 per cent., the population would have passed the present number of mankind in a little more than 12 centuries, and when that great day of destruction came, the flood would have found as its inconceivable prey a population 400 times as large as the earth now sustains. Although the antediluvian patriarchs, with their average lifetime of nine centuries, be assumed to correspond to our present "oldest inhabitants," who may average at most nine decades, we must still infer that the general average of human life was, in like manner, 900 years by nature, before the flood, as now. Of itself this lengthened term must have several times multiplied the present ratio of increase in population. The much greater proportion of persons who lived to become parents, with the lengthened term of parenthood, would have still further multiplied the ratio of increase.

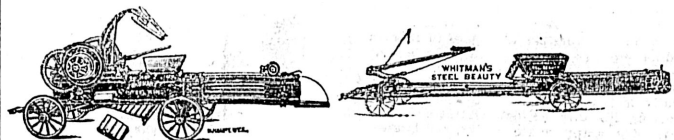
After making all possible allowances, or even supposing no greater ratio of increase in the worst of the antediluvian centuries than has prevailed since, we are compelled to accept the Mosiac chronology as the longest that the limits of probability and of the capacity of the Eastern hemisphere will bear. And not only so, but the deluge itself becomes another logical necessity. That utter destruction of all the families of the earth save one was the only alternative to an overcrowding of the earth.

HOW CATARRH IS CURED.

Japanese Catarrh Cure is a pomade which is inserted up the nostrils by a small camel's hair pencil. The heat of the body melts this pomade and the patient breathes the soothing medication through the nostrils and the nasal channels open up. The stuffed up feeling in the head leaves, and the person can breathe naturally through the nose. The dull pains across the head cease. Continuous use for a short time soothes the mucous membrane until the soreness and inflammation are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away, and the lost sense of smell and hearing returns. The clogging in the throat is permanently checked, and the nose does not stop up towards night. The discharge from the nose grows less and less and finally stops altogether. It does not drive the disease into the throat or lungs or into the ears, as so often is done by washes, douches, and the temporary relief catarrh powders and snuffs which contain cocaine and other fast alkaloids, which relieve at the time, but give rise to a false security. Japanese catarrh cure is a thorough antiseptic, is cleansing and healing in its action, and soothes the minute applied. Six boxes are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of nasal catarrh or money will be refunded. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents. Six for \$2.50, or by mail, Address: The Griths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church St., Toronto.

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C. P. N. Co. will issue round trip tickets to Vancouver, good to go Sunday, Sept. 3rd, and to return not later than Tuesday, Sept. 5, at \$2.

C. S. BAXTER,  
General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of a dwelling house at Nanaimo, B. C., will be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. Wednesday, 6th September. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office 61

S. MACLEURE,  
Architect,  
Room 5, Five Sisters' Block.

Corporation Notice.

Any person or persons having plumbing work done or constructed which is at any time intended to be connected with the public sewers in the city of Victoria will be required to send the necessary notice to the office of the City Engineer, as per Sewer Construction Regulations by-law, and any plumbing work which has been done without such notice having been sent, must be inspected at the time of application for sewer connection, and the same must be opened for inspection, if necessary, when ordered by the City Engineer.

By order,  
O. H. TOPP,  
City Engineer.

Sept. 1st, 1899.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S  
CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of the application of the Esquimalt Water Works Company of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to sections one hundred and thirteen (CXIII), one hundred and fourteen (CXIV), and West part (68 acres) of sections one hundred and fifteen (CXV) and one hundred and sixteen (CXVI), Lake District; sections twenty three A (XXIII A), (formerly section thirteen (XIII) Lake District, part 6 acres) of section three (III), range two (II), West sections one (I), two (II), three (III), four (IV), and five (V), range one (I), West; sections three (III), four (IV), and five (V), of part of sections one (I) and two (II), range O, West, Highland District, and sections six (VI), one hundred and three (CIII), and part of sections ninety-seven (XCVII) and one hundred and seven (CVII), Esquimalt District.  
Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to the Esquimalt Water Works Company on the 6th day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.  
S. Y. WOOTTON,  
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 4th July, 1899.

Notice of Application

The undersigned will apply within 60 days of date, to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase or lease 100 acres of land more or less, which forms the polar known as Sharp Point, lying between McFarlane Cove and Sydney Inlet, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The line of said land to commence at a certain post set up the 19th day of June, 1890, on the west shore of the Point, thence 20 chains east, thence following the shore line southerly around the Point, and northerly back to place of commencement, at said point.  
Dated 25th July, 1899.  
J. RINGLUND,  
S. OHINGER,  
K. PETERSON,  
S. A. DRINKWATER,  
WILLIAM M. BREWER,  
Victoria, B. C., August 7th, 1899.

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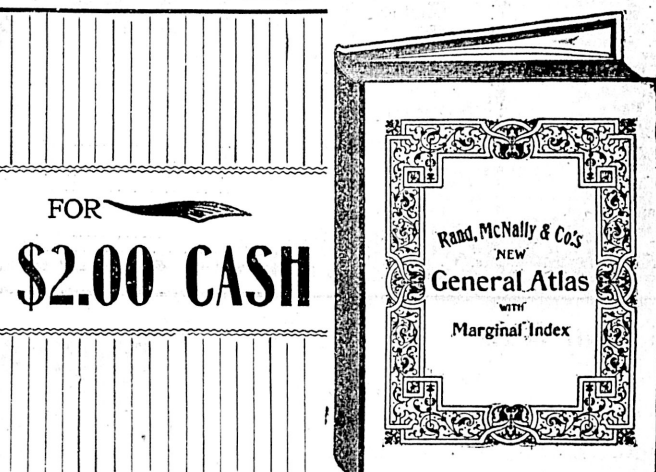
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AGENTS.



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# THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, Sept. 2-8 p.m.

## WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains abnormally low over the Pacific Slope from Cariboo to Utah, while throughout the Canadian Territories and Manitoba high pressure accompanied by fine weather prevails. The weather is unsettled along the Coast, and will continue so until the Pacific high area spreads inland.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	67
New Westminster	52	68
Kamloops	50	70
Barkerville	33	58
Calgary	40	62
Winnipeg	50	62
Portland, Oregon	48	61
San Francisco, Cal.	50	62

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)—Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Southwest and west winds, partly cloudy, with local showers to-night, stationary temperature.

Lower Mainland—Winds mostly south and southwest, partly fair with showers, chiefly at night.

## DENISON.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

## SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	52
Noon	58
5 p.m.	62
Mean	57
Highest	67
Lowest	50

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	8 miles south.
5 p.m.	10 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.  
Sunshine—7 hours 18 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.906  
Corrected.....29.886

## E. BAYNES RDBD.

Provincial Forecast Official.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and such husbands say so, too.

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Houston.	B. A. Wilmut.
Buckett.	J. S. Houghton.
W. A. Ward.	C. J. South.
W. F. Bullock.	A. B. McMillan.
A. McDermott.	A. B. Carter.
W. W. Clarke.	G. G. Odell.
Rev. J. B. Coombes.	J. J. Godfrey.
Shuttleworth.	Dr. Robertson.
D. G. S. Proctor.	B. Ross.
Mrs. Schen.	Mrs. Panton.
A. Power.	F. G. Wright.
F. Hutchison.	W. G. McKenzie.
W. A. Sprout.	J. H. Warner.
A. W. Briceal.	T. H. Weymoude.
J. M. Fisher.	J. Trorey.
W. Wallace.	Mrs. Trorey.
A. Barker.	J. H. C. Goodban.
Capt. Foote.	Mrs. Heine.
Capt. Howell.	Mrs. Burkholder.
Mrs. J. B. Marshall.	C. Coomes.
H. J. Munson.	Rev. J. McKay.
M. Storey.	R. E. Davis.
Mrs. M. Storey.	Mrs. W. A. Ward.
A. R. McKinley.	E. G. Bonadale.

# Not Pretty

## But Useful.

Scotch Terriers are Becoming Favorites Among Dog Fanciers.

Six Thoroughbreds Being Imported from England by Mrs. Dyne.

In view of the announcement made last week that Mrs. Bradley Dyne of Sidney was bringing with her from England the Scotch terrier bitch "Queen Mab," the "standard of perfection" aimed at by all breeders of this variety, the following description is given and everybody should give it careful and intelligent perusal, and then attend the Victoria Kennel Club's show, and see how far "Queen Mab" answers this description: Skull, long, slightly domed and covered with short, hard hair about three-quarters of an inch long or less.

Muzzle, very powerful and tapering towards the nose, which should be black and of a good size. The jaws should be level and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which should be covered with short, hard hair being longer than the under one.

Eyes, set apart wide apart, dark brown or hazel, small and piercing. Ears, very small, prick or half prick. Should be sharp pointed, and the hair on them should not be long. The ears should be free from any fringe on the top. Neck, short, thick and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders. Chest, broad and proportionately deep. Body of moderate length, rather flat-sided, but well ribbed up and exceedingly strong in hind-quarters.

Legs and feet, both fore and hind legs should be short and very heavy in bone, the former being straight or slightly bent, and well set on under the body. The hocks should be bent, the thighs very muscular, and the feet strong, small and thickly covered with short hair.

Tail should be about 7 inches long, carried with a slight bend, and never cut. Coat should be rather short (about two inches), intensely hard and wiry and very dense. Size, about 14 to 18 pounds for a dog, 13 to 17 pounds for a bitch. Colors, steel or iron gray, brindle, black, red, wheaten, yellow or mustard color. White markings are most objectionable.

General Appearance.—The face should bear a very sharp, bright and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog should look compact and possessed of great muscle in his hind-quarters. A Scottish terrier cannot be too powerfully put together. He should be from 9 to 12 inches in height and should have the appearance of being higher on the hindlegs than the fore.

## SCALE OF POINTS.

Skull	5
Muzzle	5
Eyes	5
Ears	10
Neck	5
Chest	5
Body	10
Legs and feet	10
Tail	2 1/2
Coat	20
Size	10
Color	2 1/2
General appearance	10
Total	100

The above standard is that accepted by

the Scotch, English and American Scotch Terrier Clubs.

For a long time this breed has not found many admirers on this continent, but lately there has been quite a "boom" amongst them, and importers both in Canada and the United States have been cheerfully paid. It has always seemed strange that Americans do not better appreciate the game little Scot, whose intrepidity and hardihood have earned him the sobriquet of "die hard." It is accounted for on the ground of a superficial idea of beauty. The American or Canadian who goes to Britain seldom buys the rough Scotch wools that are so much worn by the natives. He invariably selects smooth cloth because superficially it is more pleasing to the eye. In selecting his dog he demonstrates a like incapacity to appreciate utility, and ignores Scotch because of his coat, the very quality that makes him most valuable for work, enabling him to breast teeth and claws and weather storm. What matter that Seattle is a rough looking customer, wears a grizzled coat, when he has the courage to "do and dare," and an honest heart beneath. It is a pleasure therefore to see that a breed so established in Britain is receiving recognition all over the continent. This was sure to happen because England sets the pace in dog fashions, just as France does in feminine apparel. Besides, "Seattle" is no "fad." Over there his popularity is founded on intrinsic merit, and every-day utility. In other words, he is no lap dog, but a rough and ready worker. "Handsome is that handsome does."

## WORTHY OF IMITATION.

At Claymore school near Enfield, England, the boys are allowed to keep dogs during term time, and there is a well organized and flourishing kennel club at the school, which is presided over by one of the masters. The keeping of dogs at the school is a novel experiment, and has proved very successful and a perfectly practicable feature of interest to the boys. Recently the head master has had a set of model kennels erected, and early this month they were formally opened by the Countess of Warwick. This new departure is worthy of consideration and following: It has excellent features, and favorable opportunities for its practical adoption are not wanting in all the boarding schools on the Pacific Coast, especially the two in Victoria. What splendid opportunities of inculcating lessons—very often much needed amongst boys, for we are all cruel by nature—as to the necessity of care of, and kindness to, all God's creatures.

## A NON SETTER.

J. B. Frazier, of Lexington, Ky., tells about a fox terrier he has that formed a strange attachment for a duck. The duck set on a nest of eggs, but died before the full period of incubation expired and the dog took her place, hatched the eggs and cared for the ducklings. If Mr. Frazier had stated that the dog was a setter it would have added a shade of plausibility to his story, but a fox terrier is a non-setter and Frazier is a gentleman of vivid but reckless imagination.—Ex.

## SIX NEW IMPORTATIONS.

Mrs. Bradley Dyne of Sidney, B. C., is bringing back from England no less than six thoroughbred dogs of different varieties. They will arrive here on the 22nd instant, and will be exhibited the following week at the dog show in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort street. Particulars as to the breeding have not yet been received, but will be announced later.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

## CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:	M. R. Smith & Co.
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W. G. Cameron.	H. Short & Son.
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Mrs. E. H. Small.	Singer M. Co.
Shore & Anderson.	Parsons Pro. Co.
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Regular Trade Sale

45 Grates White, Granite, and Assorted

EARTHENWARE

From Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Son, to be sold by public auction.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, '99

AT 11 A.M.

at the Board of Trade Building, where samples may be seen; catalogues may be had by applying to

JOSHUA DAVIES,

Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

- Six-roomed house and 15 acres, about three acres cleared and four slashed; 40 fruit trees (seven years); nice position, about 7 1/2 miles from town, \$1,900.
- Swinton & Oddy, 106

Auction - Sale

—OF—

Valuable City Property

—ON—

Tuesday, Sept. 12

At 12 o'clock, noon.

At the auction rooms of Wm. T. Hardaker, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St., Victoria.

- 13 Lots on Yates street.
- 15 Lots on Pandora street.
- 22 Lots on Camoson street.
- 7 Lots on Fernwood road.
- 5 Lots on Johnson street.

Terms of sale, 25 per cent. cash, balance at 5 per cent. for 1, 2 or 3 years.

Plan of property can be seen and further particulars obtained at the office of the auctioneer.

WM. T. HARDAKER,

Douglas Street.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz.: 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees south.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr. Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria.

PRICE \$2.00.

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